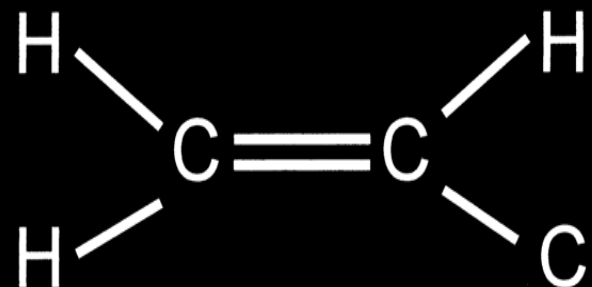


The Vinyl Chloride Surveillance Program



The University of Louisville

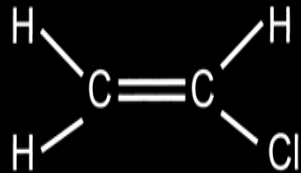
Richard Lewis, MD, MPH

History of “Rubbertown”

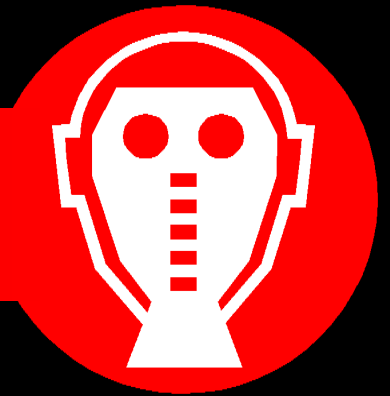


BF Goodrich Complex

- Plastics and synthetic rubber production began in the 1940's
- BF Goodrich: Vinyl chloride (VC) and Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
- Adjacent Government plant produced Nitrile Rubber (NBR)
- Acquired in 1950 to form complex



VINYL CHLORIDE



- ▶ Gas at room temperature
- ▶ Low irritant properties
- ▶ Polymerization reactions incomplete
- ▶ Reactors needed to be entered for cleaning
- ▶ Ventilation/respiratory protection limited

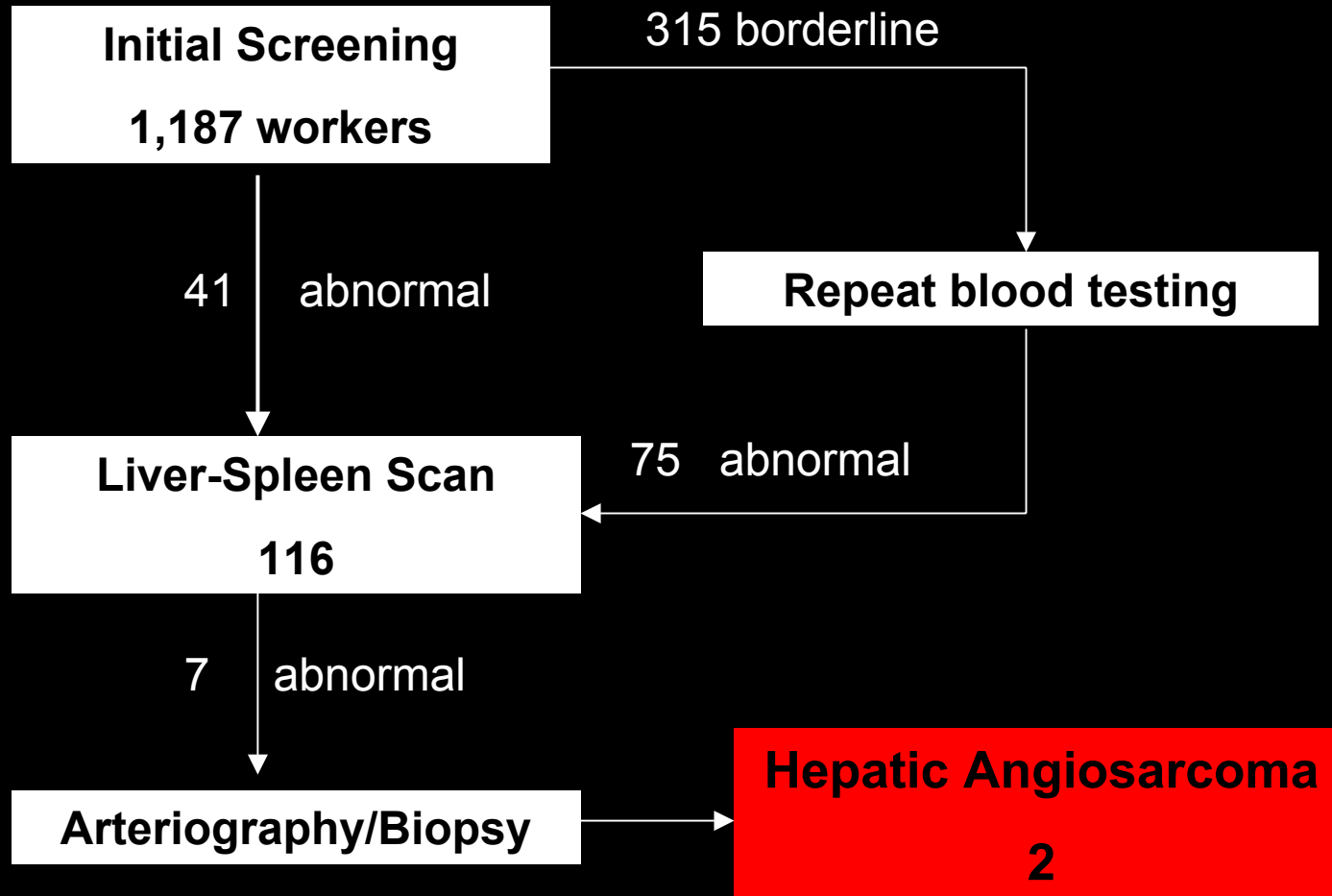


Historical Landmarks

- ◆ Production of PVC boomed in the 1950's
- ◆ Plant employed 1,000 persons on average
- ◆ Acro-osteolysis in 1960's drew attention to hazard
- ◆ On-site physician was local surgeon
- ◆ 3 cases of hepatic angiosarcoma in 1970's
- ◆ Industry acknowledged condition publicly/internationally
- ◆ NCI Grant for to *UofL* for development of comprehensive cancer surveillance program

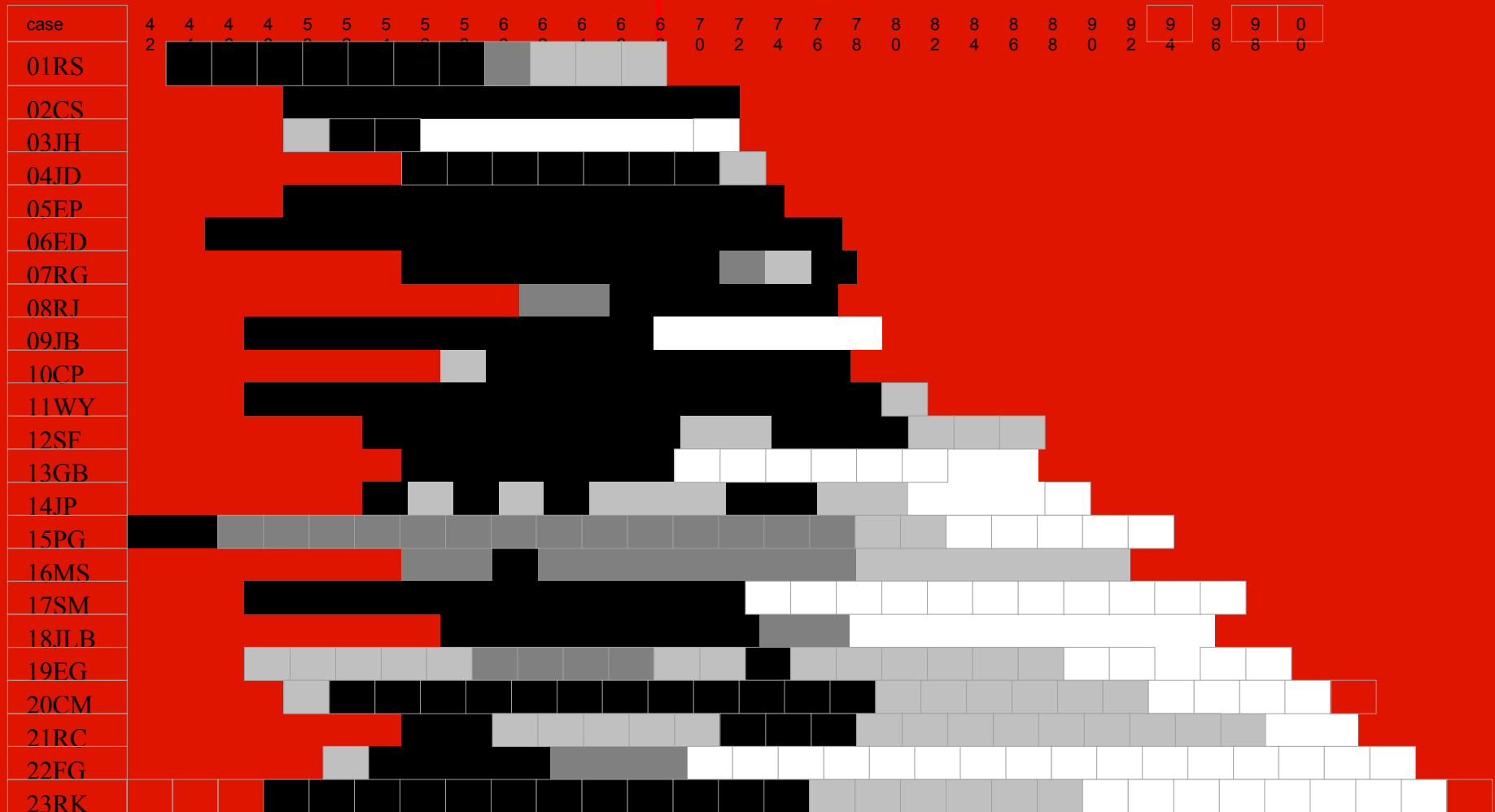
Medical Surveillance Examinations

First Year Results 1976-77



VC Exposure Intensity and Latency

23 Cases of Hepatic Angiosarcoma



RANKING SCALES USED FOR EXPOSURES AT THE LOUISVILLE PLANT

RANK DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | <u>Absent from Environment</u> |
| 1 | <u>Lowest Exposure</u> |
| 2 | <u>Minimal Exposure to Low Levels</u> |
| 3 | <u>Moderate Exposure</u> |
| 4 | <u>Works in Area Subject to High Occupational Exposures</u> |
| 5 | <u>Works in Areas Where Level is High</u> |
| 6 | <u>Intimate Contact – Skin Exposure or High Inhalation</u> |

Chemicals Ranked at the Louisville Plant

Acrylic Acid

Acrylamides

Acrylonitrile

Acetylene

Acrylates

Bisphenol A

Butadiene

Caprylyl Chloride

Chlorinated Solvents

Chloro Ethyl Vinyl Ether

Diethyl Maleate

Mercuric Chloride

Methanol

Phenol

Toluene

Vinyl Chloride

Vinylidene Chloride

Vinyl Acetate

PVC Dust

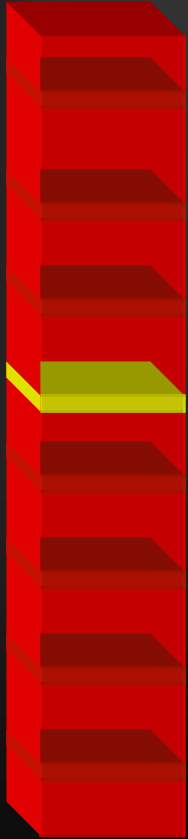
Catalysts

Styrene

Hexane



Rank Order Analysis

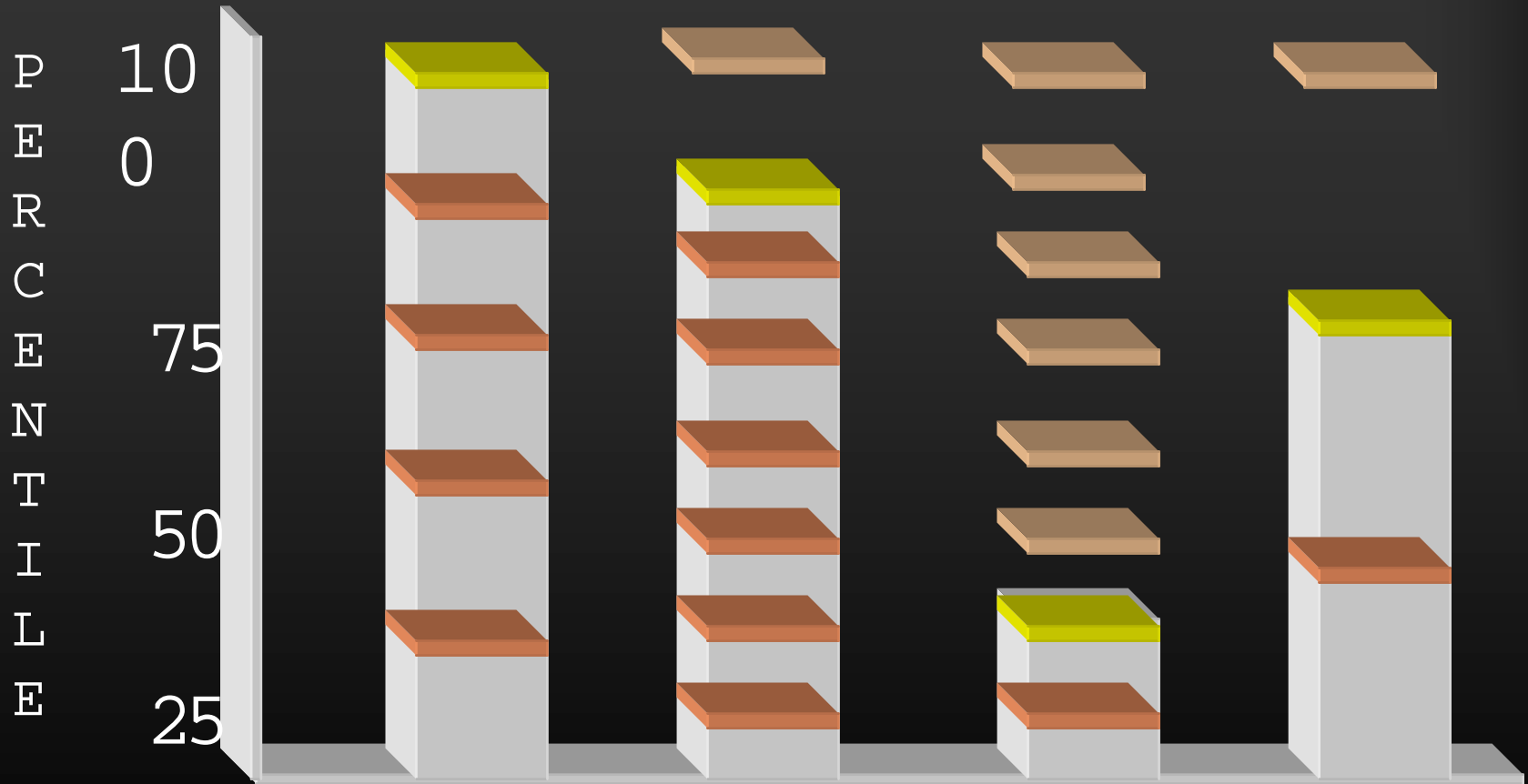


- Method for the analysis of ordinal data in case-control studies (Cusick, 1985)
- Useful when cases are limited
- Case and respective controls form a stratum
- Case is ranked by exposure variable
- Analysis of the weighted sum of the case-percentile ranks in each stratum
- CERM = cumulative exposure rank X months

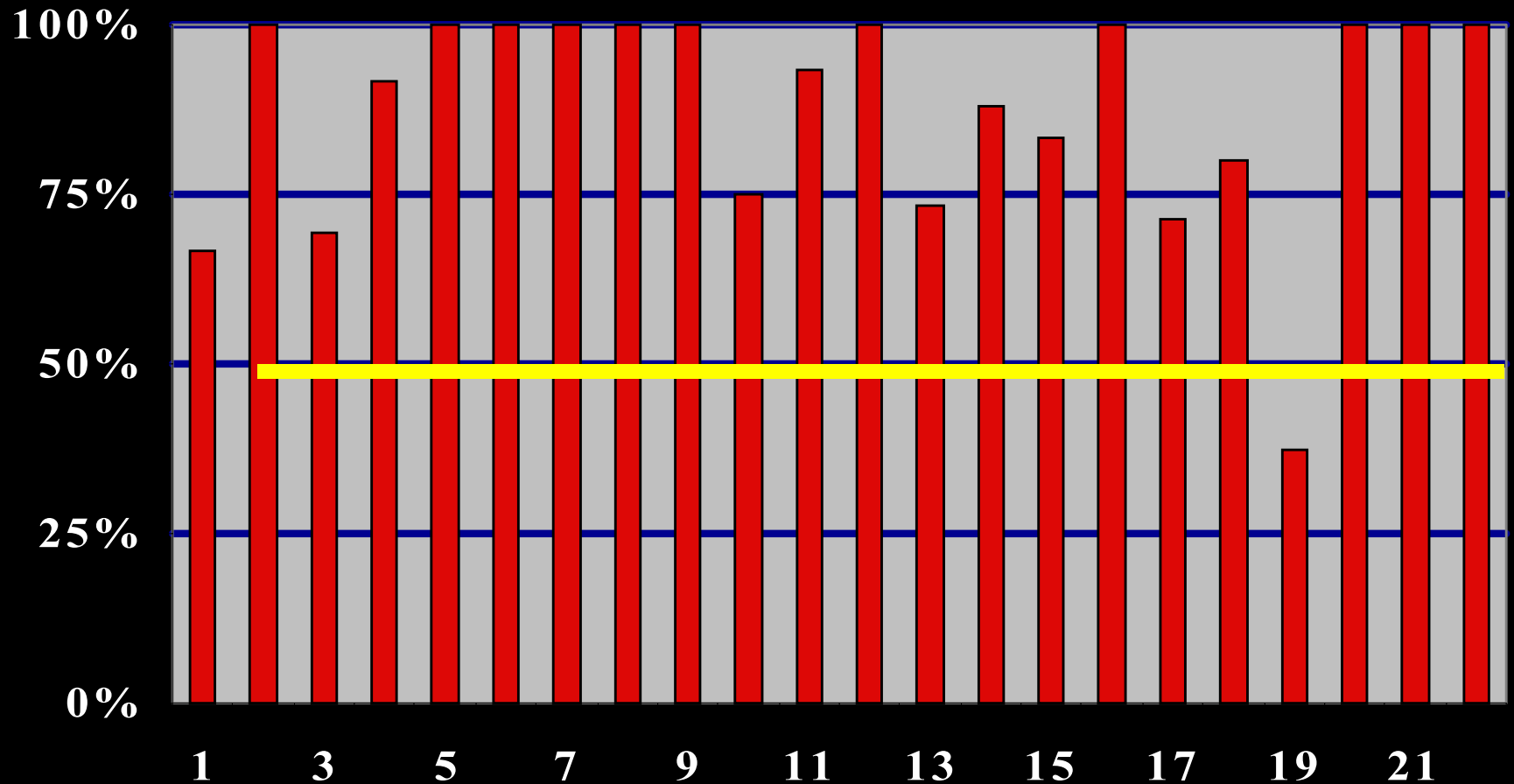
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Rank Order Analysis

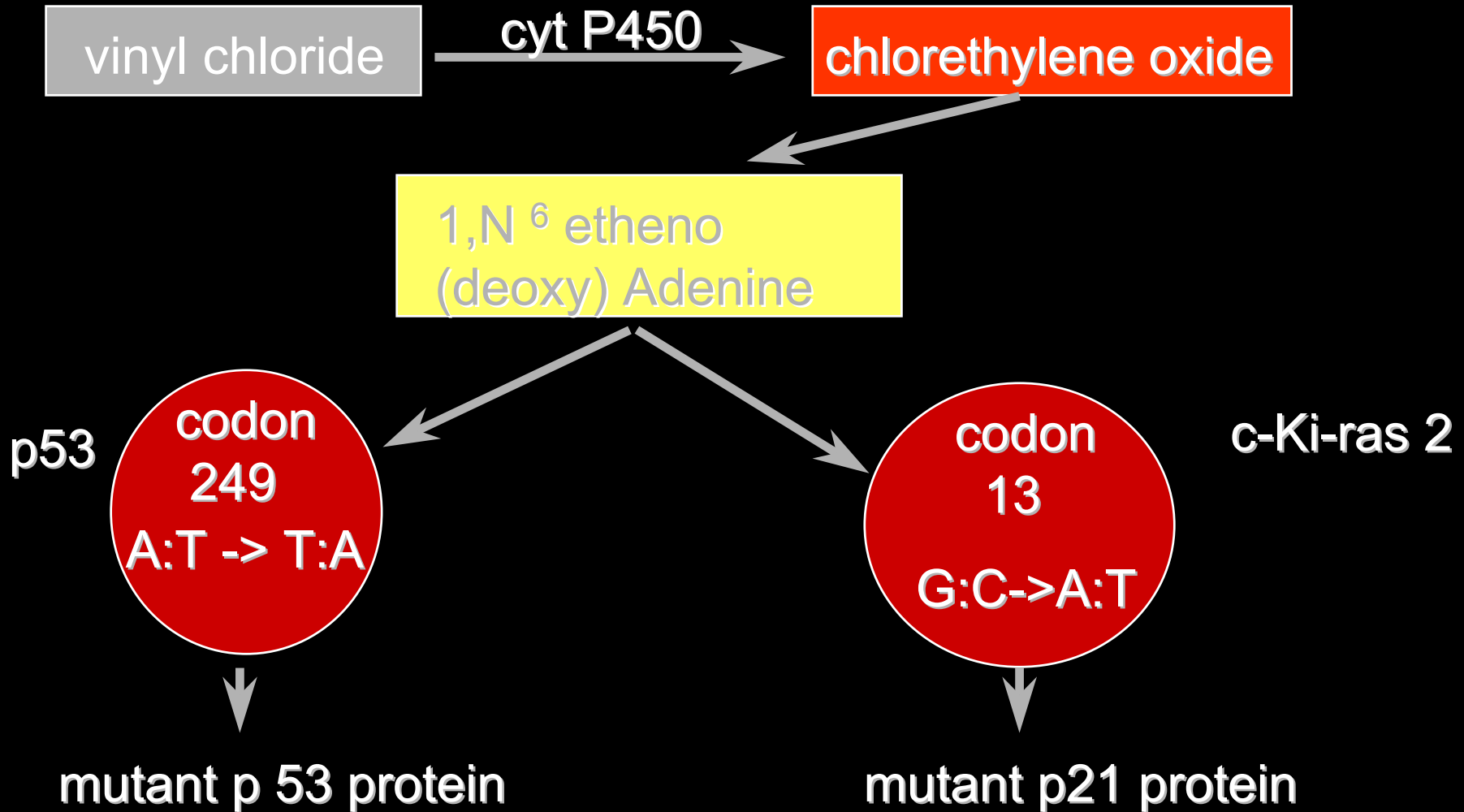
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Percentile Ranks of 22 Cases of Hepatic Angiosarcoma Ordered by Cumulative Exposure-Rank Months to VC

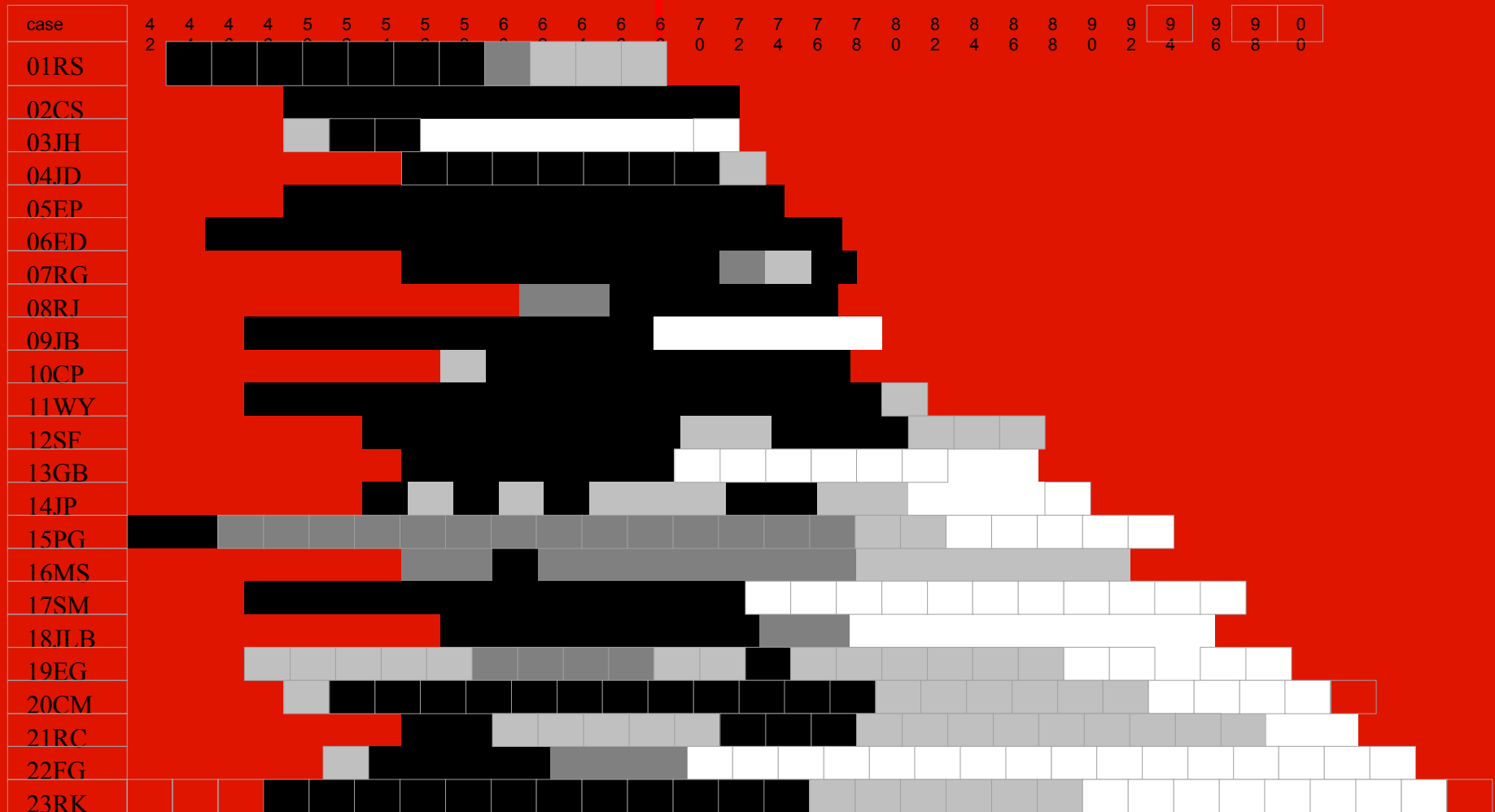


Genetic Toxicology of Vinyl Chloride



VC Exposure and Latency

23 Cases of Hepatic Angiosarcoma



Chemicals Used in PVC production

	1945	1955	1965	1975
Carbon tetrachloride				
Building 1				
Building 15				
Building 111				
Building 121				
Caprylyl chloride				
Building 1				
Building 15				
Building 111				
Building 121				
Ethyl acrylate				
Building 1				
Building 15				
Building 111				
Building 121				
Vinyl Acetate				
Building 1				
Building 15				
Building 111				
Building 121				

Resources

Occupational Toxicology

- Three surveillance cohorts (BFG, Zeon, Sud Chemie)
- 35,000 encounters (medical histories/vitals)
- Biological specimen bank
 - 3,500 serum specimens from 1975-81
 - 3,000 serum specimens from 1990 – present
- 150 liver biopsy slides/blocks
- 160 heart catheterizations (1975)
- 22,000 cholesterols/7,000 HDL
- 8,000 electrocardiograms

Active Research Projects

Occupational Toxicology

- Mortality study of 2,500 workers
- Case-control study of brain cancer
- NIOSH Grant to evaluate Inhibin B as marker of testicular toxicity
- Evaluation of p53 Biomarker with NIH
- Evaluation of markers of sinusoidal injury
- Detailed assessment of exposures of angiosarcoma cases

Research Prospects

Occupational Toxicology

- Further elucidation of molecular mechanisms of vinyl chloride induced angiosarcoma
- Exposure to chemical mixtures
- Brain cancer epidemiology
- Occupational lung disease
- Brain cancer epidemiology
- Lung cancer